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The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / May 1963

Colonial Crafts Come Alive
Page 16

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Food security is yours with every FRIGIDAIRE freezer

A smokehouse hung with meat and game. In the root cellar, barrels of apples, bins of potatoes, shelves lined with preserves put up in season. In the days of our ancestors, that was a wonderful feeling. That was "food security."

Today, a Frigidaire freezer is your smokehouse, springhouse and pantry all in one. When you have one, the harvest is always in, the meats plentiful, the larder full. Today, when you have a Frigidaire food freezer, you have true "food security"—because Frigidaire freezers have the famous Meter-Miser.

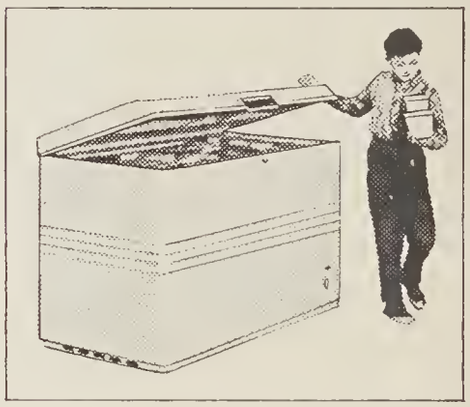
Every Frigidaire Freezer has the Meter-Miser, the reliable source of constant cold

The Meter-Miser is a miracle of design—one of the simplest refrigeration mechanisms ever built. Only 3 moving parts—yet really efficient, really economical. It gives you the steady zero-zone cold that protects the quality and flavor of frozen foods. It gives you "food security" for the meats, the vegetables, all the good things you store in your Frigidaire freezer. Frigidaire regards the Meter-Miser as so important, it is completely sealed in steel and oiled for life.

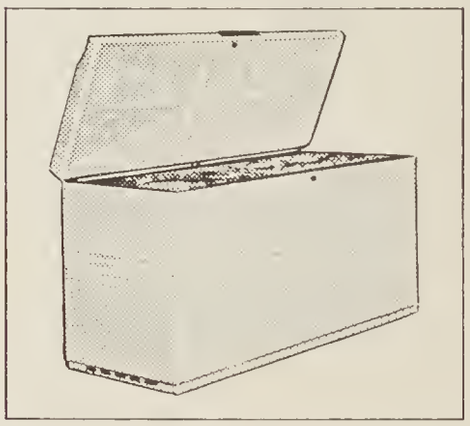
Frigidaire quality costs no more

Large, small, chest, or upright, every Frigidaire freezer has the Meter-Miser, the reliable source of constant zero-zone cold—plus rugged steel construction, finest cold-holding insulation. Now, when all this Frigidaire quality and dependability costs no more, wouldn't you say a Frigidaire food freezer is the only sensible one to buy? The great name in refrigeration at no extra cost. Frigidaire freezers. Products of General Motors.

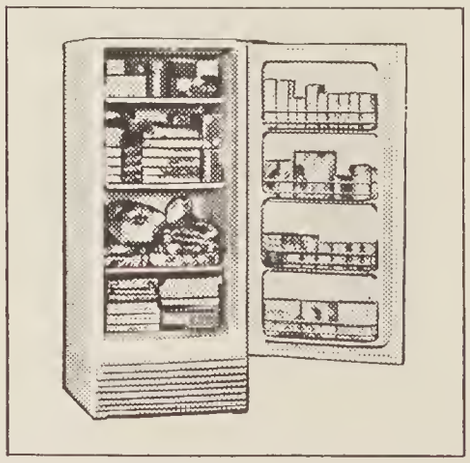
UFPI-17-63/Fashion-fresh 1963 styling! Frost-Proof system means no defrosting ever! Space galore! 590 lbs. worth! Sliding basket-drawer puts items at your fingertips.



CFB-14/Feature-filled Chest! Ideal where floor space is no problem. A budget-buy; holds 473 lbs. ■ For greater capacity with same exterior dimensions: CFF-17 (577 lbs.).



CFB-20/Mammoth of the Chests! Stores 684 lbs.! Counter-balanced lid for easy lifting. Two slide-aside storage baskets. Quick-freeze shelf (all chest freezer models).



UFD-10-63/Thrifty and 336 lbs. big! Shelves galore—3 of them refrigerated for fast freezing; 4 door shelves, all extra roomy. Plus magnetic door seals (all models). ■ Also available: Compact model UFD-12-63 (404 lbs.).

UFD-14-63/Plenty of room to shop around in this popular 481-lb. freezer! Three shelves refrigerated for fast, fast freezing. And the extra-deep door shelves have removable fronts for easy cleaning (all models). Built-in lock.

UFPD-12-63/Thriftiest Frost-Proof freezer! No defrosting. 412 lbs. Bulky-bin bottom shelf for large packages. All shelves are full-width, full-depth, fully usable (all models).

UFD-21F/Mammoth Upright! Big 718 lb. capacity! Twin sliding basket-drawers lift out for easy cleaning. All 5 full-width, full-depth shelves have square corners. Means more space! Adjustable Cold Control (all models).

FRIGIDAIRE

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Stanley Hardware Co., Inc.

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Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.

BENSON
Rose and Company

BOONE
Boone Tire & Bargain Store

BURGAW
Harrell's Department Store

CARRBORO
Riggsbee Hinson Furniture

CHAPEL HILL
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CHERRYVILLE
Mitchem's, Inc.

CLARKTON
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Barwick's

CONNELLY SPRINGS
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DUNN
Dunn Furniture Co.

DURHAM
Montgomery & Aldridge Appliances
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ELIZABETHTOWN
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Your Bob Davis Store

HOT SPRINGS
Your Bob Davis Store

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KINSTON
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LAURINBURG
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MORGANTON
Alman-Hayes Furniture Co.
Union Hardware Co., Inc.

MOUNT GILEAD
Mount Gilead Hardware

NEW BERN
Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.
Turner-Tolson Furniture Co.

NEWTON
Rhyne Hardware Co.

NORLINA
E. G. Hecht & Sons

OXFORD
Penny Furniture Co.

RAEFORD
Niven Appliance Co.

ROCKINGHAM
R. W. Goodman Co.

ROCKY MOUNT
Standard Electric Co.

ROSEBORO
Roseboro Hardware Co.

ROXBORO
Ledbetter's

SAINT PAULS
Powers Furniture Co., Inc.

SALEMBURG
Royal & Warren Hardware

SALISBURY
City Furniture & Appliance Co.
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SELMA
Dunn Furniture Co. of Selma

SMITHFIELD
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TARBORO
W. S. Clark & Sons, Inc.

TAYLORSVILLE
Adams Radio Company

TROY
F. R. Thomas Appliances

WADESBORO
D. B. Goodman Co.

WALLACE
Wallace Hardware & Machinery Co.

WARRENTON
Radio-TV Center

WASHINGTON
O'Neil Electric Co.

WEST JEFFERSON
Burgess Furniture Store

N. WILKESBORO
Carolina Home & Auto Supply

WILKESBORO
Gray Bros. Furniture Co.

WILSON
Refrigeration & Appliances, Inc.

Subtle Destruction

Your cooperative's right to build its own generating plant and produce the electricity it needs to serve you and your neighbors is under attack.

In Raleigh, private power company spokesmen have appeared before the General Assembly to ask for laws that would make it almost impossible for the cooperatives of North Carolina to ever build their own generating plant.

In Washington, several power company presidents have appeared before Congressional committees to ask for elimination of REA loan funds for generation and transmission facilities.

Why this all-out attack on the generation and transmission program? The answer is simple.

The G&T program represents the only bargaining tool cooperatives have when they sit down to negotiate power supply contracts with the private companies. Without the right to generate, your cooperative would be at the mercy of the companies as far as wholesale power costs and contract provisions are concerned.

For instance, in North Carolina cooperatives do not—with minor exceptions on Hatteras and Ocracoke—generate their own power. They buy most of it from the private companies. Yet the existence of North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation—a generation and transmission cooperative which at present neither generates nor transmits electricity—saves members of this state's cooperatives hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

How?

By acting as power bargaining agent for Tar Heel co-ops. If the power companies ask excessive rates for wholesale power, or if they demand restrictive provisions in their contracts, N. C. EMC can fall back on its right to generate its own electricity.

But if the power companies prevail, that right will in essence cease to exist.

All of which points up that if the power companies can't eliminate the competitive example of electric co-ops in overt fashion, they will seek to weaken the co-ops by more subtle means.

The CAROLINA FARMER

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TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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COVER — "Bless thee in all the work of thy hand . . ." In her 88th year, Mrs. C. A. Perkins of Elizabeth City is blessed with hands still deft in the art of carding and spinning, which she demonstrated at the Albemarle Craft Fair last month. The photo, reminiscent of days gone by, was taken by Dick Pence. There's more on colonial crafts on page 16.

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THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

Seriousness seldom becomes a column like The Front Porch. But this month you're going to get the full commercial.

Maybe you need it; maybe you don't.

Right now in Raleigh, decisions are being made that will materially affect your cooperative in all the years ahead. These decisions may be good ones from the point of view of your cooperative—or they may be ones that will ultimately spell the end of your organization.

The point is: What have you done about it?

Have you talked to your legislator, or written him? Have you even thought about the issues and problems involved in the legislative battle?

Power company lobbyists are hard at work trying to persuade the General Assembly to adopt legislation that would favor them at the expense of your cooperative.

Cooperative attorneys, managers and directors are working equally as hard to protect your interests. But in the final analysis, the most effective weapon they have is **your voice.** If they don't have it, they are going into the battle with less ammunition than it takes to fight it.

Many dedicated men are working diligently on your behalf. They are taking time off from their personal work to fight for you and your cooperative. They deserve your support.

Why not make a special effort right now to pitch in and help them. Look over the legislative stories in this magazine; inform yourself of what's at stake.

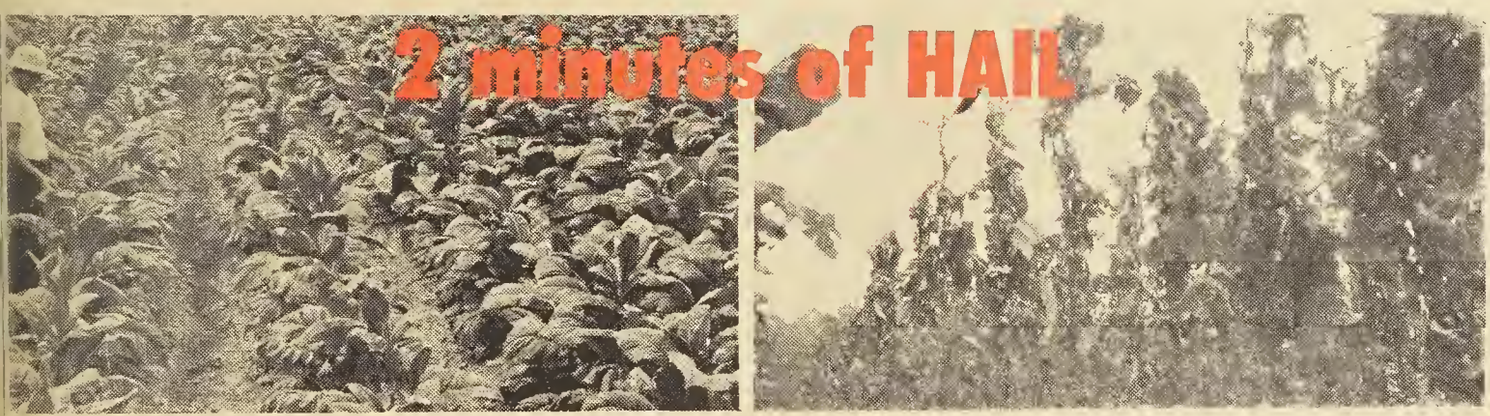
Then sit down and write your legislators a letter. Let him know you do care about what happens to your cooperative.

If you don't know the name or address of your legislators, contact your local co-op office. They can furnish you with the information you need to do your part.

That part of being a cooperative member needs your urgent action. Other aspects of membership need your continuing attention.

Your cooperative is made up of individuals like yourself. If **any** of these individuals fail to live up to their responsibilities, your cooperative suffers.

Is your cooperative suffering because of you?



can make this crop - - - look like this!

Your best protection is a Farm Bureau Insurance Hail policy which guarantees that you will not suffer serious financial loss if hail should strike your crops. See your FARM BUREAU AGENT.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM BUREAU Insurance

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Raleigh, North Carolina

Please send information about Farm Bureau Insurance coverage to:

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Address _____

Don't Let The Power Company Lobby Destroy Rural Electrification

At this moment, a program that is one of the proudest achievements of our nation is threatened with destruction. That program is the REA movement, which brought light and power to rural America when the private power companies refused to do the job.

Now that the most difficult part of the job has been done, these same commercial power companies want to take over the systems built by local rural people with the help of interest-bearing loans from their Federal government. They want to take over, not because rural electrification was a failure, but because it has been so successful.

Both Houses of Congress are now under seige by an army of commercial power company officials from all over the country.

In North Carolina, power company lobbyists and propagandists—some imported from out-of-state—are trying to persuade members of the General Assembly to help them destroy REA.

A power-company dominated General Statutes Commission has had introduced legislation that would put North Carolina's locally owned rural electric cooperatives at the mercy of commercial power companies.

At the same time, the power companies are trying to take the good loads that develop near the lines of the cooperatives. When towns annex cooperative areas, the power companies try to take the annexed members.

They know that a rural electric system—raided of its best members and good potential loads—cannot continue to bring low-cost power to the remaining people on its lines.

The goal of these lobbyists and propagandists is the destruction of America's rural electric systems and the total surrender of America's rural residents to the selfishness of the commercial power companies.

Nationally, the power companies have two specific targets: (1) the long-established authority of the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans to rural electric cooperatives for the purpose of constructing generating and transmission facilities to serve themselves; and (2) the funds allocated for these loans in the pending budget for REA. Statewide, their goal is to make it impossible for consumer-owned rural electric systems to exist.

If the power companies succeed . . .

● They will tighten their stranglehold on America's consumers of electric power—whether those consumers live in the nation's cities or in rural areas.

● They will deprive the American public of a yardstick and consumer's voice—a voice used to tell the public of power company overcharges for electricity . . . and to fight unjustifiable rate increases. Between 1956 and 1960, 38 major power companies collected $1.3 billion more than the generally accepted fair rate of return of 6 percent. (In North Carolina alone, the three major companies serving the state collected $136½ million more than the normal rate of return.)

● They will reverse the progress of America's rural electric systems, which ar helping revive areas hit by declining farming opportunity. Since July, 1961, ou state's rural electrics have played a key role in the launching or expansion of industries or businesses—creating nearly 7,000 new jobs for Tar Heels in rural area

The facts are:

● The installed generating capacity of America's rural electrics is less than or percent of the industry. In North Carolina, rural electrics generate electricity on where they can't buy it wholesale—on Hatteras and Ocracoke.

● The power companies already own 76 percent of the nation's generating capacit and serve 80 percent of all customers.

● Power company net income in 1962 was the highest in history. The "Big Three companies serving North Carolina had profits that were up an average of more tha 12 percent from the year before—also a record year.

● Generation and transmission loans to rural electric systems are made under rig REA regulations.

North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives believe:

—That any impairment of the ability to borrow generation and transmission fun from the Rural Electrification Administration will result in further monopolizatio of the electric power industry in the hands of the private companies.

—That the General Statutes Commission proposals concerning rural electrificatio are unfair to the thousands of rural people who have built their own electric system

—That all of North Carolina's electric consumers should be protected by fair la concerning duplication of facilities and municipal annexation.

The millions of Americans—including nearly one million in North Carolina—wh depend on rural electric power urge Congress and the General Assembly of Nor Carolina to support a strong REA program and reject selfish power company positio that would destroy or cripple the program.

Write Your Senators or Congressman . . .
. . . in Washington if you feel that rural electric systems should continue to have the right to generate their own power.

Write Your Senator or Representative
. . . in Raleigh if you believe that rural electric cooperatives should have the right to continue serving the territory they developed when no one else would.

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

By J. C. Brown Jr.

ongressmen Alarmed t Conspiracy Against Rural Electrification

THIS MONTH, a number of Congressmen noted the increased tempo of the power company conspiracy to drive municipalities and rural electric cooperatives from the field of electric service.

On May 2, Sen. Ernest Gruening of Alaska took the floor to compare the current campaign to the public swindle conducted by Samuel Insull in the 1920's. Gruening pointed out that the Insull conspiracy blew up "as a result of their extravagant and unsound methods of financing, characteristic of their day."

Against a backdrop of Congressional halls crowded with power company lobbyists, Sen. Gruening warned, "The same practices are now being renewed. Full-page advertisements in various magazines by the so-called investment utility companies decry any efforts of rural electric cooperatives and municipalities to serve themselves with power."

Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, reacting to the appearance before committees of 12 power company officials seeking restrictions on the co-ops, called for all cooperatives to join in the fight against the campaign.

A power company ally, Arthur Kreutzer of Chicago, vice president of the L-P Gas Association, appeared as a witness against REA, and brought forth this accusation from Texas Rep. Robert Poage:

"I know you do not want the Congress to destroy the REA co-ops. You just want to starve them and let them die."

★

IN ADDITION to facing the national conspiracy, North Carolina's co-ops and those in several other states are having to run the gantlet of power company maliciousness in their state legislatures. So severe have become the attacks, that recently we published in *The News and Observer* the message on the opposite page to explain *the issue,* which is simply what the headline states: whether or not the power companies will be allowed to destroy rural electrification.

Contact Your Congressmen and Legislators

If there ever was a time when your voice—as a rural electric consumer—was needed, it is now. I'm sure your U. S. Senators and Congressmen would like to have your views on preserving your co-op's right to generate and transmit power; and your legislators in the N. C. General Assembly would welcome an expression of your support for H.B. 816 and H.B. 426. These are bills which would protect your co-op from unfair treatment when annexed by towns, and defend its service areas from power company piracy.

There will be a power company effort to get the General Assembly not to act on your needs this year. If the General Assembly fails to act, it will mean two more years for the power companies to step up their raids on your property.

A failure to deal with the power company abuses of their privileged position is no less than a vote against your interests.

THE CAROLINA FARMER invites comments on rural electrification and other topics. Try to keep your letters short. Remember that we cannot print unsigned letters. If you wish, we will withhold your name. Write to Box 1699, Raleigh.

Gentlemen:

Thanks for the ad in the NEWS & OBSERVER. You are so right—the power companies would not furnish country people electric service in the olden days.

At that time, I owned a house and lot just over the city limits in Raleigh, only about 200 yards from CP&L's line. I asked for service from the manager, but was refused.

Those power companies would never have done their duty if it had not been for electric membership corporations. Therefore, I pay no attention to their ads.

The power companies think people very soon forget, but they don't.

(Name withheld)

Dear Sir:

I read with great interest the article "G&T's Target of Power Combine," by Bob Cronin, in your February issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER. I was particularly surprised at the statement on page 15, "The interest paid by co-op systems amounts to 7.7 percent of total operating revenue. By contrast, the profit power utilities pay only 6.1 percent of their total operating revenue as interest on long-term debt." Upon what basis does Mr. Cronin make this statement? I do not believe you would knowingly print a deliberate untruth or print such a statement designed to be misinterpreted b your readers. Therefore, if th statement is an absolute fact, wh does the co-op system not use th same methods and powers of ob taining loans as the private util ties? According to Mr. Cronin statement, a savings of 1.6 pe cent of total operating revenue would be realized by this ste The co-op systems then could r turn this to consumers in lowe rates.

William B. Edwards
Reidsville, N. C.

Bob Cronin's statement is tru but apparently reader Edward did misinterpret it. What the a ticle pointed out was that de service takes a bigger percentag of a rural electric co-op's incon than it does of a power company income.

To illustrate: A man make $1,000 a year and spends $500 o it on groceries. Another make $10,000 and spends $1,000 on gro eries. The first man spends 5 percent of his income on foo while the second man — wh spends twice as much—spend only 10 percent of his income o food.

If the first man were to spen the same for groceries as the se ond, it wouldn't make his foo cost less, nor would it decrea the percentage of his income tha goes for food.

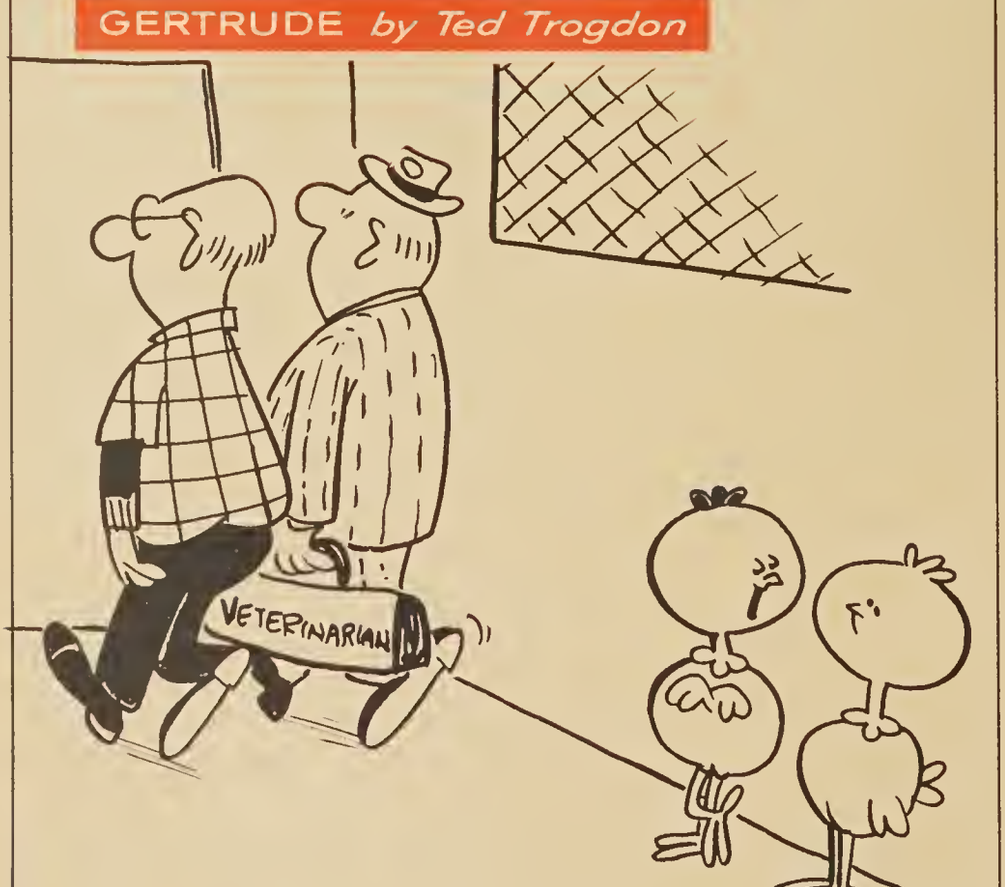
In the same way, if rural ele trics had to pay higher intere rates for the money they borro the percentage of income goin for debt service would increa and force the cost of electrici higher.

—The Editor

Dear Editor:

THE CAROLINA FARMER is wonderful magazine and my who family looks forward to readi it each month. I especially enj it when you print a story like th one in the March copy, "T Morning of the Echo."

Carolyn Smith
Clarendon, N. C.



"Humpf! I'd rather have lice than dandruff."

Anti-Duplication Bill In General Assembly

A bill aimed at solving the prob-em of wasteful duplication of ectric facilities was introduced nto the N. C. House of Represen-tives early this month.

The bill (H.B. 816) was intro-uced by Carl Venters of Onslow ounty and 29 other representa-ves (see list on this page). North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives are backing the bill as a reasonable and fair solution to problems which arise when one electric supplier tries to "pirate" good loads from another.

In recent years private power companies have engaged aggressively in practices which result in duplication of facilities. They build lines into areas historically served by a rural electric cooperative in anticipation of desirable loads in these areas, and they extend their lines from great distances to pick off desirable loads as they develop.

Such duplications mean that the customers of the companies and you—as a member of an electric co-op—both have to pay more for electric service than you really should. The denial of better loads to your cooperative means fewer members to share in the cost of electricity. The unneeded power company lines have to be paid for by its customers.

H.B. 816 provides that:

—an electric supplier cannot serve premises already being served by another supplier.

—an electric supplier cannot serve premises within 1,000 feet of another supplier whose lines were there first.

—if two electric suppliers have lines within 1,000 feet of a premise at the time the act is passed, the supplier which has lines closer would be entitled to serve.

There are exceptions to the bill pertaining to municipal electric systems serving inside cities, "public convenience and necessity" determinations by the State Utilities Commission, and furnishing electricity for resale.

Together with H.B. 426 (see April CAROLINA FARMER), which presents a solution to problems encountered by annexation of co-op areas, H.B. 816 provides legislation necessary to the survival and continued growth of your cooperative.

A "legislative program" outlined by electric cooperative representatives to members of the General Assembly includes:

- **Deletion of GS 62-110 and 62-111 from the report of the General Statutes Commission.** (The first of these sections would place your cooperative under the jurisdiction of the State Utilities Commission, and the second would permit the sale of your cooperative without a vote of the members.
- **Passage of H.B. 426, dealing with municipal annexation.**
- **Passage of H.B. 816, dealing with duplication of facilities.**

(Continued on page 24)

Bill Signers

These members of the House of epresentatives signed H.B. 816:

Carl Venters of Onslow
Mark Bennett of Yancey
Emmett Burden of Bertie
Mrs. John B. Chase of Wayne
M. L. Daniels Jr. of Dare
Ned Delamar of Pamlico
B. Warner Evans of Chowan
W. A. Forbes of Pitt
James C. Green of Bladen
Mrs. John Hargett of Jones
I. Joseph Horton of Greene
Roberts Jernigan of Hertford
Hugh Johnson of Duplin
Austin Jones of Ashe
Archie Lane of Perquimans
R. D. McMillan Jr. of Robeson
Ashley Murphy of Pender
Tom Newman of Sampson
William R. Pope of Iredell
Hugh Ragsdale of Onslow
Liston Ramsey of Madison
Milburn E. Sawyer of Currick
Wayland J. Sermons of Beaurt
Lacy Thornburg of Jackson
W. J. White of Tyrrell
Odell Williamson of Brunswick
Arthur Williamson of Columis
Edward H. Wilson of Caswell
George M. Wood of Camden
J. Raynor Woodard of Northipton

Bills Hit Co-ops

Two anti-rural electric co-op bills hit the North Carolina Senate this month. The bills are apparently a late-hour attempt by power company supporters to confuse and delay needed utilities legislation.

Senate Bill 439, introduced by Tom White of Lenoir County, forces the sale of electric membership corporations in annexed areas to franchised power companies.

Senate Bill 444, introduced by Richard Long of Person County, a former utilities commissioner and now doing legal work for Carolina Power and Light Company, also would force the sale of annexed areas to power companies. In addition, it would encourage the transformation of electric cooperatives into "stock companies," thereby destroying the concept that it is inherently right for people to provide themselves with a service. It also would place cooperatives under the State Utilities Commission.

Electric Membership Corporations...

Helping to Revitalize Rural North Carolina

The dramatic story of how rural electric cooperatives are taking a leading role in the creation of new job opportunities in rural North Carolina — over 7,000 in the last 18 months.

SINCE July, 1961, North Caro lina electric membership co porations have helped launc 65 new industries and businesse or expansions of existing one opening up approximately 6,98 new jobs.

The story of why and how is significant one that affects th life of every person and busines in the state.

Along with the rest of the cour try, North Carolina has bee caught up in the dramatic Amer can agricultural revolution tha has brought greater changes i agriculture in a few decades tha had all the centuries before.

Fewer Opportunities

You can measure these change in statistics. Nationally there ar about 5 million fewer opportun ties to earn a living farming tha there were in the years afte World War II. One person ca now produce the food and fibe for about 27 people. This is th success story of American agr culture, of electricity and ma chinery efficiently used, of intell gent application of chemicals an fertilizers, of the American fa mer's ingenuity. It is the mos striking evidence of the superio ity of democracy in contrast t communism: in communist cou tries, almost half of the peop are needed to produce farm pro ucts—and still there is not enoug to go around.

But you really do not need sta tistics to tell the story. A driv through any rural part of th state will reveal the deserte farmhouses, churches, schoo and crossroads businesses. A tal with rural Tarheels drifts aroun to the lack of opportunity fo young people, and you note tha there are relatively few peop between the ages of 20 and 40 i the community.

It is not only that job opport nities on the farms have been di appearing; the people who onc lived in that deserted farmhou were once good customers for th small town businesses. Losi

New industries take advantage of the technical and professional skills of electric cooperative personnel.

heir customers to the cities, these usinesses were stagnated.

Tolerable Solution

In past decades, this was a ragedy for rural America, but here was a tolerable solution rom an economic, if not human, iew. The young people could find job in the city factories and busiesses.

Now the job opportunity in ities is an escape valve that is eing closed. Automation and ther factors have created chronic nemployment problems and alost ended the chance for unkilled workers to earn a living. he rural man or woman finds it ough to get a job in the city that ill pay enough to cover the high- living costs. Frequently, cities e plagued by overcrowding, unmployment, and relief rolls.

This is why North Carolina MC's are directing massive efrts toward the creation of job portunities in rural North Caroa. First, it's a human problem: turally they want to help their embers. Second, it's an economic oblem. Despite many false charges that the EMC's are invading the cities, they cannot. They must operate in their rural areas. If much of the population leaves, if businesses on their lines do not thrive, the people who remain have to pay more to get electricity.

Highways Essential

Highways winding or streaking their way across the state provided another essential base for economic development of rural areas. State policies encouraging development, in which North Carolina has been a leader among the states, have made their impact felt.

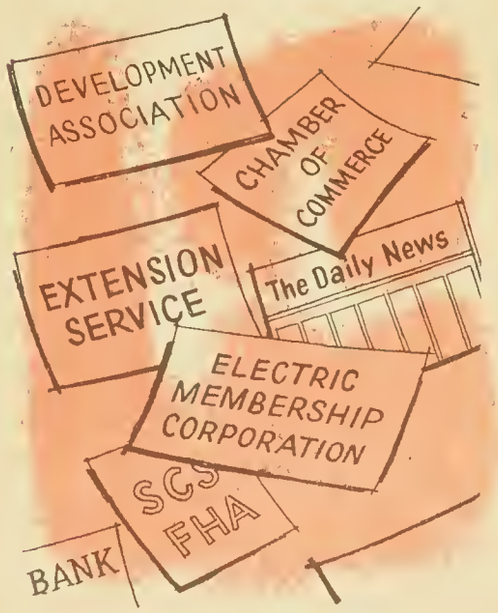
It was against this background that the North Carolina EMC's began directing their resources toward the economic development of the areas they serve. And they had considerable resources. Organized rural leaders had built these electric systems and could provide leadership in the new task. EMC personnel have technical and professional skills which could be used. EMC's had well-equipped offices—and sometimes something as simple as a mimeographing task can make the difference between success and failure. Also, as generally the biggest business in their area, they could help raise local money needed to help launch an industry or business.

In March 1963, the Rural Electrification Administration surveyed the 33 electric membership corporations serving North Carolina to see what solid results were being achieved in creating job opportunities. It was in this survey that information on the 6,980 new jobs was gathered.

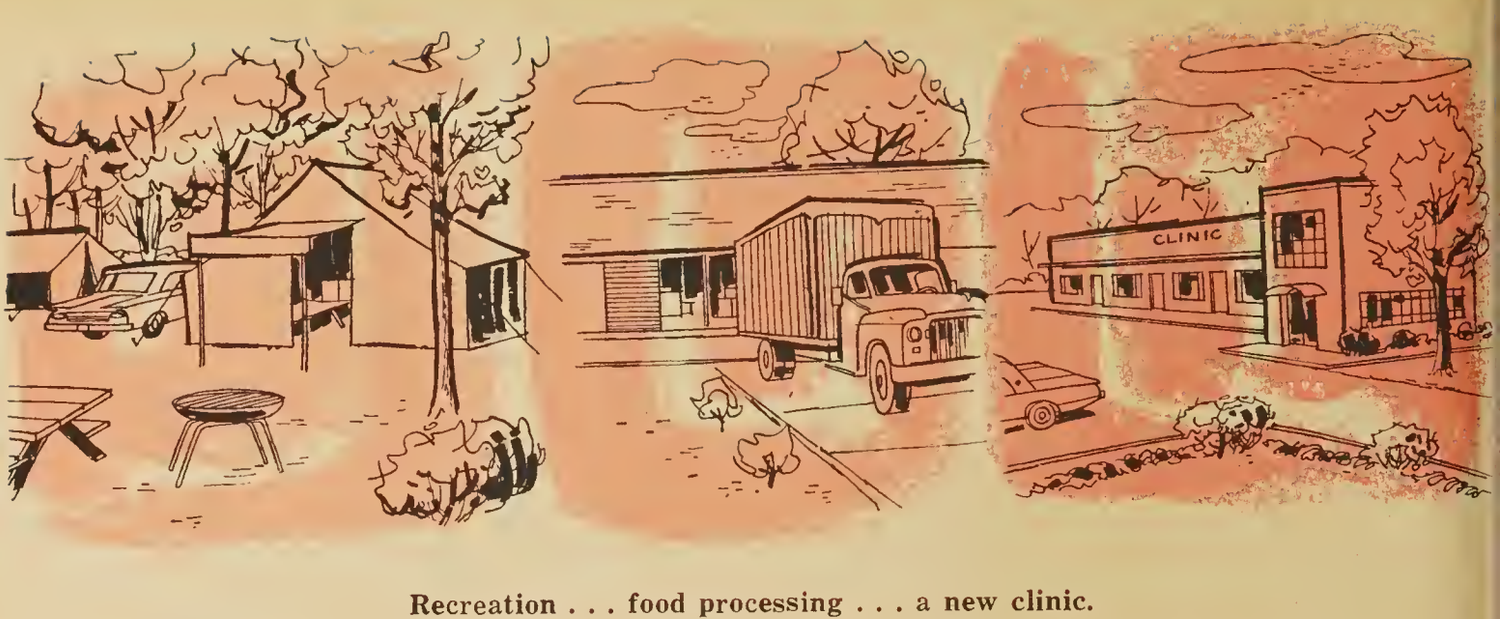
Everyone Helps

North Carolina EMC managers were quick to warn us against giving them the credit for creating these jobs. They pointed out that rural areas development is not a one-man or one-organization job. Bankers, Chambers of Commerce, newspapermen, farmers, workers and others all played a part in the success stories. So did employees of local, state and Federal agencies: Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service. To get results, every possible source of help was needed.

The kinds of job-creating enterprises these EMC's are helping develop include a wide variety of industries and businesses with many of them involving commercial recreation and processing of



All organizations pitch in.



Recreation . . . food processing . . . a new clinic.

farm products. Manager Doug Robinson, and others in the French Broad EMC, are now working on nine projects; for example: three in the agricultural field, three commercial recreation enterprises, one motel and two apparel manufacturing enterprises. If they are successful in launching all of these, about 2,000 jobs will be created.

(Of the 65 enterprises already under construction or in operation, 21 involve the processing of farm and forestry projects and nine are in the commercial recreation field.)

Helping Expansion

Sometimes jobs are created through nurturing existing businesses and helping them expand. In the area served by Blue Ridge EMC, for example, expansions of 18 existing businesses and industries since July, 1961,have resulted in a net gain of 2,456 jobs. In the same period, nine new enterprises were launched, creating 640 jobs. Blue Ridge EMC Manager C. E. Viverette, who has a widespread reputation as a successful developer, is now working on seven other projects which would provide almost 1,000 jobs.

In various parts of the state, EMC's reported that work in putting together relatively large commercial recreation and tourism projects is underway but not yet at the announcement stage. As this is written, announcement of one of the largest is expected at any time.

The ways these enterprises are launched vary as much as the kinds of projects, but technical help and aid in finding credit are as close as anything to being common denominators. Frequently it becomes necessary to form a local development corporation through which to provide this help. Sometimes other organizations can do the job. The Albemarle EMC manager, John D. Coston, for example, is chairman of the Albemarle Development Association, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Perquimans County Industrial Development Corporation, secretary of the Hertford Housing Authority and a member of the County Agricultural Advisory Committee.

Strawberry Plant

L. P. (Bill) Beverage, manager of the Four County EMC, Burgaw, is secretary-treasurer of the Pender County Industrial Development Corporation which helped raise the $82,000 needed to launch a poultry and egg association and other funds for a strawberry processing plant. He is also on the executive committee of the Southeastern North Carolina Development Association.

Sometimes the EMC does much of the paper work and coordinating for the development corporation or association. In a few cases it, along with others in the community, raises funds to hire a full-time head of the development organization. For example, Tarboro Edgecombe Development Corporation (of which Les Rucker, Edgecombe-Martin County EMC's manager, is president) has hired a full-time development specialist.

Raising funds needed to get industries and businesses underway is often the last major hurdle. Sometimes the total financing is arranged locally through bank loans or the sale of stocks or bonds. Sometimes the people starting the business or industry can raise most of the capital needed.

Financing

When private and other local sources fail to meet the total financing need, funds can sometimes be secured from the Business Development Corporation of North Carolina. Federal lending agencies like the Small Business Administration and the Area Redevelopment Administration have been used in some projects. If all else fails, the EMC can borrow money from the Rural Electrification Administration to help finance electrical equipment needed by the business or industry on its lines.

Evidence that the Federal financing is used only when all else fails is provided by estimates of the financing of the 65 projects which the EMC's have helped launch. Approximately $29 million came from non-Federal sources

SBA and ARA provided less than $1 million. REA lending has been used to provide only $25,000. With Federal money being used only as seed money when credit is not otherwise available, the EMC's report that finding credit is a more important part of their work than providing it. Most of the financing they provide is in the form of investment of several thousand dollars to help build up local development corporations.

The Future

What do the EMCs see for the future? Most are optimistic and the rural North Carolina recreation potential is one of the reasons. Not only do they foresee tremendous increases in commercial recreation and tourist income, they also note that these recreation attractions help in developing other kinds of industries.

It is also apparent that improvements will also come as a result of the 7,000 new jobs that have already been created. People holding those jobs will be buying more from rural and Mainstreet businesses, creating still more jobs in an upward economic spiral.

Seven thousand new jobs.

Despite a general optimism, no EMC expressed any complacency. Some are much concerned because rural towns and communities lack public facilities needed for progress: water and sewerage systems, hospitals and clinics. V. E. Taylor, manager of the Roanoke EMC, and also mayor of Rich Square, is working on needed water and sewer facilities for that town. The Carteret-Craven EMC, Morehead City, has helped raise $45,000 needed for a clinic to house two doctors.

Better Training

Many of the EMC's also express concern about providing young people with better training for nonfarm employment in an era when only about one farm youth in ten can expect to earn his living on the land. Most feel that North Carolina is far ahead of other states in providing the needed education and training, but feel even that is not enough.

Such problems provide insurance against relaxation, but generally the EMC's feel that real inroads are being made in tackling the problem of new income for rural people. It is frightening to think how serious the problem would be if rural North Carolina were still without electric power, if the going EMC organizations with their resources, know-how and leadership were not there to help.

But the EMC's are there and are helping solve a problem plaguing the whole state—and nation. Supported by technical assistance from REA and other Government agencies and by some Federal "seed money" loans, these locally-owned and controlled organizations are helping their areas pull themselves up by their bootstraps. In doing so, they are giving the nation a bonus return from its investment in REA which even the most farseeing could not have predicted back in the '30's when the program began.

Facts and Figures

A survey made by the Rural Electrification Administration reveals these facts about how North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives are helping to create new opportunity for rural Tar Heels:

- The co-ops have helped launch 65 new industries and businesses or expansions of existing ones since July, 1961.
- These new businesses or expansions opened up approximately 6,980 new jobs.
- Of the 65 enterprises, 21 involve the processing of farm and forestry projects and nine are in the commercial recreation field.
- The financing for these projects came from the following sources: Private—about $29 million; Small Business Administration and Area Redevelopment Administration—less than $1 million; REA—$25,000.

ENTHUSIASTIC welcomes greeted the U. S. rural electrification study team on its visit to the Santa Cruz area of Bolivia. Here students display signs typical of those used for receptions in Montero, Warnes and Santa Cruz.

Building Electric Co-ops in L

By CLYDE ELLIS, General Manager, NRECA

In March, James Ross, NRECA Coordinator for AID projects, and I returned from a six-week trip through Latin America, an area where they are desperately trying to gain economic freedom and to put democracy into action.

We made the trip at the request of the State Department's Agency for International Development as part of the effort to stimulate the development of rural electric cooperatives in these countries. This is an outgrowth of the reimbursable agreement which NRECA signed with AID at the White House last Nov. 1. On most of the trip Frank Sahlman, director of the International Cooperative Development staff, was a member of the team.

The trip covered many miles, many countries and many problems. We spent some time in Brazil, Uraguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

We as a nation are committed to do everything we can to keep Castro and communism out of Latin America. That's something that everyone agrees on. I am proud that we in rural electrification are able to contribute something.

From my personal observations, I am convinced that these South American nations do not want communism or anything resembling Castro. I am convinced that the people want development and progress and a decent standard of living.

It seems evident that much of the progress the Latin American countries must make can be accomplished only through self-help, nonprofit, democratically controlled cooperative organizations. This is particularly true in rural electrification, one of the most desperate needs in the underdeveloped areas.

The poor rural areas of South America just can't be compared with anything we know in this country. The closest comparison I can think of is with the rural areas of the United States during the depression years of the 1930's. Then, as in Latin America today, the problems seemed almost too big to cope with. But working together, we got rural electrification started. And we made it work.

To make rural electrification a reality in Latin America today, the people there need credit for loans—which they plan to repay—and they need technical know-how.

Through the NRECA-AID agreement, rural electric systems around the country are in a position to provide the know-how. Already seven co-op managers have gone to Latin America under the program. Their expenses are fully reimbursed by the AID agency. They are only asked to contribute their knowledge and experience.

The first loan application, for a rural electric co-op in Nicaragua, is now being processed at the State Department. More applications are scheduled to follow soon. Right now, we have people working on projects in Colombia and Brazil. We are recruiting for Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile. We expect more requests soon.

President Kennedy and the Congress apparently are fully sold on the contributions which rural electric cooperatives can make to this program. When the agreement

PRESENTING flowers to Frank Sahlman, left, and Clyde Ellis during the reception in Bolivia are students from Montero, a city of 7,000 near Santa Cruz which would be included in the area of the rural electric cooperative.

vas signed in his office last Nov-
ember, the President described
t as "one of the most significant
actions" taken under the foreign
aid program. Congress had pre-
viously amended the foreign aid
aw "to encourage cooperatives."
The new AID Administrator,
David Bell, also is a strong believ-
er in the use of cooperatives as
self-help devices.

A special committee ap-
pointed by President Kennedy to
review the AID Program, headed
by General Lucius Clay, says in
ts report that there is a need for
ooperatives in the program. I

America

m happy that our program is
onsidered an "exportable" item
nd one which our country is
proud to hold up as an example
f the American democratic sys-
em at work.

It seems to me that there are
wo basic problems which will
ave to be overcome in order to
ave the way for any real and
asting progress.

First, there is a shortage of cul-
ivated—and in some cases, cul-
ivatable—land and of other nat-
ral resources in some areas. A
roblem of this nature obviously
ives rise to many others: insuffi-
ient food and fibre for an ac-
eptable standard of living; mal-
nutrition in many areas; few "cash crops" to provide income for the vast numbers of workers on the land; lack of exportable products; and many others.

A successful program of rural electrification is a necessary first step and would go a long way toward helping to solve these. Electricity and the technology it makes possible can do the same thing for the Latin American countries that it has done for agriculture in the United States.

Secondly, there is an almost unbelievable shortage of capital, and capital is urgently needed to help develop the natural and human resources in Latin America. The human resources are there: these people are strong, resourceful and willing—even anxious—to work for something better. And the natural resources are there in many areas: great rivers, vast mineral deposits and potential farmland that can be developed to produce almost anything.

But the people need capital—in the form of loans in most cases—to help them get started in developing their resources. And this is where we can help.

For our part, we do this on a cooperative-to-cooperative basis. One or more managers and technicians from our own co-ops help with the promotion, engineering, management and other problems of their co-ops.

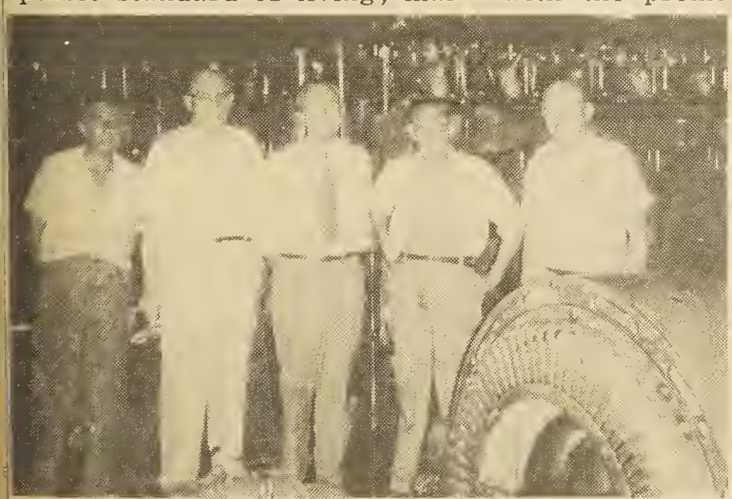
Our emphasis must be on assistance that will mean immediate and tangible progress for the great masses of poor Latin Americans. Such aid will mean that both the poor and the rich will benefit. It would be a waste of our time, effort and money to think of assistance which would only help the rich grow richer while condemning the poor to further hopelessness.

We in rural electrification can make immense contributions of technical know-how in helping to bring electricity to these Latin countries—and thereby help to solve the basic problem of agricultural under-production, along with its related problems.

And our nation can make foreign-aid loan funds available so the Latin American people can, with our assistance, develop their resources.

It is in our own interest to do these things, for unless we do, Castroism and communism are almost certain to win enough of these people to take over.

But our obligation to help them springs from a higher responsibility: Our responsibility as free men to hold out a helping hand to all men everywhere who also want to become or remain free.



INSPECTING the 1,000 KW power plant for the Cooperative Popular Limitada de Luz y Fuerza de San Antonio de Areco in Argentina are from left, Julio A. Casso, Clyde T. Ellis, Aquiles Martinez Civelli, Hepolito Fiori, and Frank M. Sahlman. Casso and Fiori are from the co-op.

PREPARING to be lowered 220 feet below the earth's surface to a tunnel which will carry water for a hydroelectric project in Costa Rica are several members of the country's power authority, I.C.E. Carl Koone of the U. S. AID Mission and James Ross of NRECA are in the foreground.

Mrs. T. L. Parker, a member of Albemarle EMC, describes the construction of one of her hand-carved dolls. They are accurate reproductions of wooden "Dutch" dolls popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Colonial Crafts Come Alive

By JENNIE LAYNE

ART is defined by Webster as "skill in the adaptation of things in the natural world to uses of human life." Craft, he says, is "an occupation requiring manual dexterity or artistic skill."

Had old Noah been on hand at the Fifth Albemarle Craftsman's Fair in Elizabeth City last month, he would have found his definitions for both "art" and "craft" well applied.

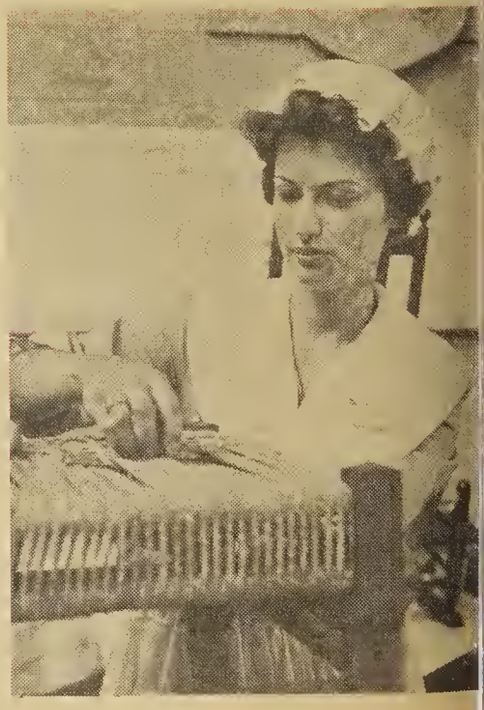
Artists and craftsmen from throughout eastern North Carolina revealed a wealth of their handiwork during the two-day show, which was sponsored by the Home Demonstration Clubs of the area and the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce.

The Fair, centered around this year's celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Carolina Charter, was highlighted by the display of crafts which were carried on by colonists in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Traditionally, the craftsman's goal has been to create beauty out of everyday materials. The work of Mrs. Nathaniel Fulford, Rt. 3, Hertford, is a good example. Mrs. Fulford, a member of Albemarle EMC, fashions Christmas wreaths, decorative wall plaques and attractive table arrangements from pine cones and needles which she gathers from the woods near her home. Though the material with which she works is certainly common, one look reveals the artistic skill and patience required to transform the ordinary into the unusual.

Mrs. T. L. Parker of Rt. 3, Elizabeth City, another exhibitor at this year's Fair, is an artist with a craft designed to intrigue both young and old. Her hand-carved dolls, which are accurate reproductions of wooden "Dutch" dolls of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, were among the most appealing items on display.

The hands of a craftsman at work (above). Mrs. T. L. Parker patiently turns this soft block of cypress wood into a little girl's delight.



Mrs. Carlton Perry (right), a member of Albemarle EMC, completes the bottom of a stool sturdily constructed from native woods.

Although Mrs. Parker is quick o point out that the idea is not riginal with her, certainly the lolls which she carves are unique n their expression and costuming.

Mrs. Parker, who first carved ne of the dolls as a birthday sur- rise for one of her nieces, is a erfectionist with her creations. ach doll possesses a personality ll its own which is quickly spot- ed in the lift of an eyebrow or he hint of a smile on the ex- uisitely carved face.

Cypress knees found in the wampy areas of the Albemarle ection furnish the soft wood vith which Mrs. Parker works. he body and limbs are carved eparately and then fashioned to- gether with small wooden pegs. With tiny brushes and a steady hand, Mrs. Parker paints each face and the lower parts of the arms and legs. After the paints have dried, she dresses each doll in an authentic costume of the period, including a pair of frilly pantalets.

Proving that art recognizes no geographical boundaries, one of Mrs. Parker's dolls has traveled as far as Australia to be displayed as part of a craft exhibit held there. This doll was especially appealing to the folks "down under," as it is an authentic reproduction of a doll once owned by Queen Victoria of England.

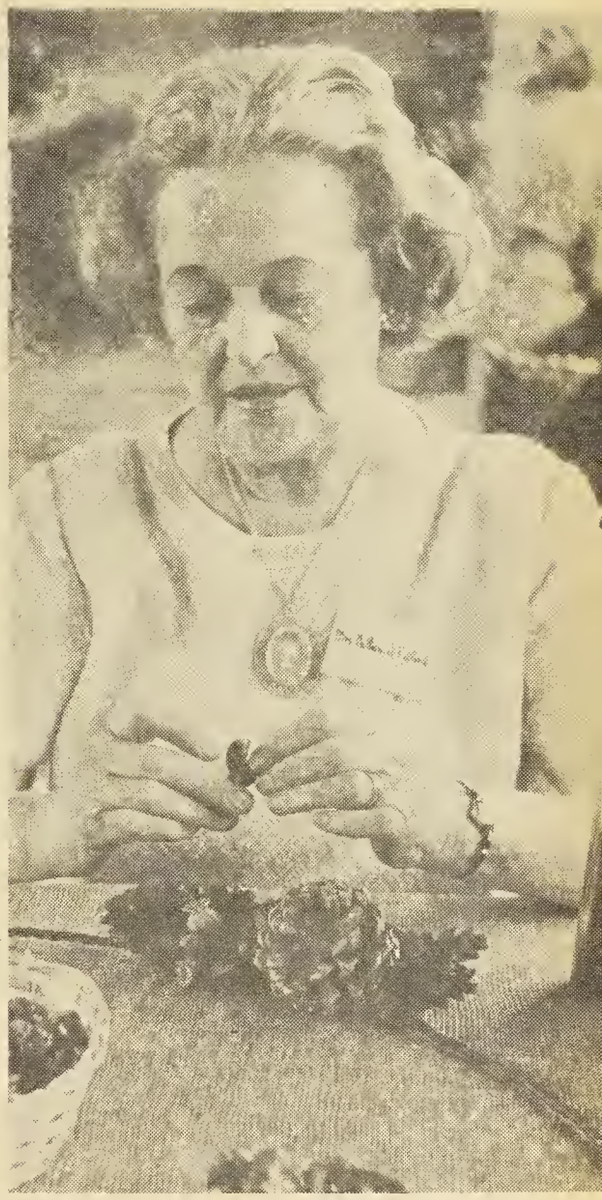
Mrs. Carlton Perry of Rt. 3, Edenton, dressed in a costume as typical of the colonial period as her craft, demonstrated the art of stool bottoming. The handsome stools which she exhibited were popular items in the homes of the colonists and are a welcome comfort even in today's modern family room.

Other crafts featured at the Fair included: carding and spinning, weaving, pottery, crewel embroidery, drawn work, fish netting, and chair caning. Of less ancient vintage were such crafts as copper tooling and aluminum chasing.

Carolista Fletcher, whose mother, Mrs. Billy Pruden, is a member of Albemarle EMC, weaves a fabric typical of colonial days. Miss Fletcher is a student at East Carolina College.

In colonial days, pottery was made in tiny shops with one small kiln and a single potter's wheel. The process then was like the one used here by John Goodheart, graduate assistant at ECC.

These attractive pieces of pottery, similar to those produced by early settlers, were made by East Carolina College students.



Albemarle EMC member, Mrs. Nathanial Fulford is busy at work on an attractive Yuletide wreath. The wreath is constructed of pine cones and needles gathered in the woods near her home on Rt. 3, Hertford.

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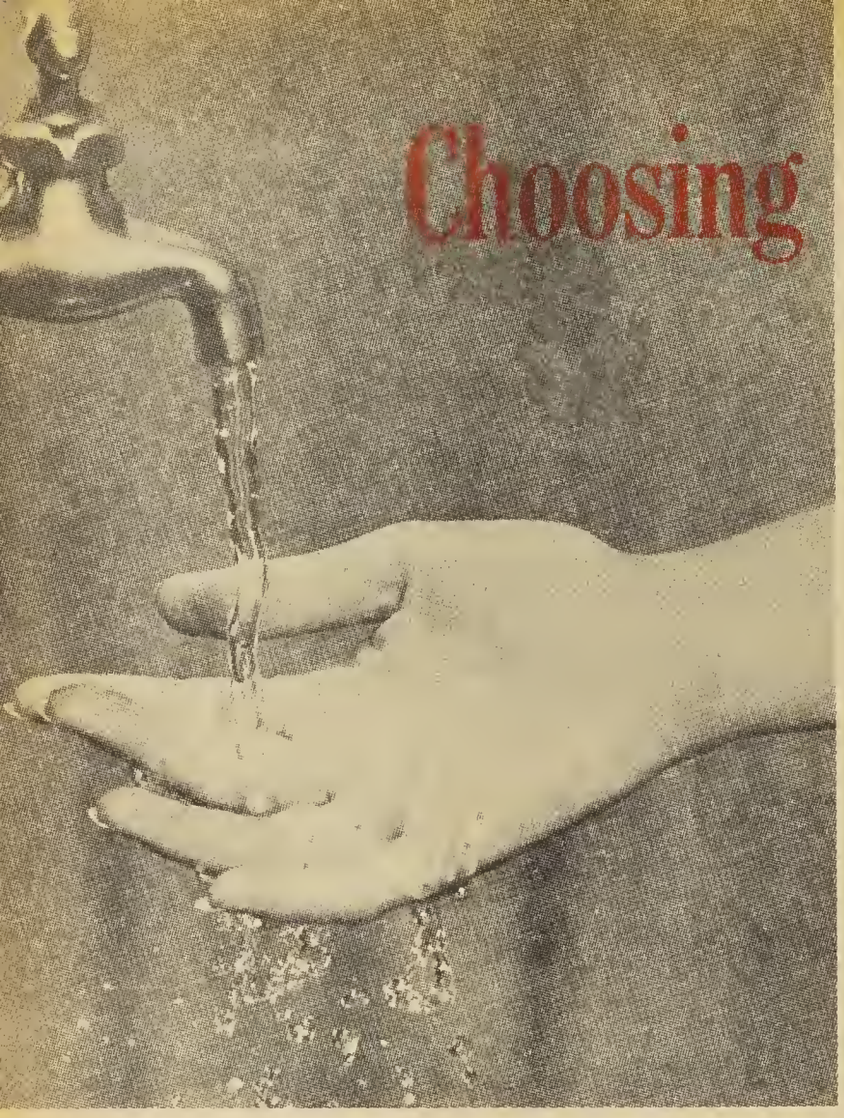

Choosing the Right Pump for Your Well

Many rural North Carolinians still remember the thrill of feeling cold running water at their kitchen sink for the first time.

By WILLIAM B. HELENE
Water Systems Council

AN abundant supply of water offers many advantages to the farm operator and the farm family.

Water, you'll agree, is certainly a key to modern living. An automatic electric water system delivers the water volume and pressure you need for modern water use appliances. These water use appliances such as electric water heaters, washing machines, etc., promote better health. They allow more time for either leisure or work that is more productive than hauling or heating water.

Adequate water also means fire protection and better farm production. Studies show, for example, when water is available at all times, milk production will increase about 15 percent.

Why an Adequate Water System?

To fully enjoy and benefit from your automatic water system, you'll want it to deliver plenty of water. You can't haul heavy freight easily and efficiently with a half-ton pick-up truck. You can't get full service from your water system if it's too small. Be sure of plenty of water for present and future needs.

Selecting A Pump Type

The most popular water systems used today are jet-centrifugals and submersibles.

The pumping action of a jet-centrifugal pump is produced by circulation of water through a jet by centrifugal force. These pumps are installed on the surface and "pull" the water out of the ground. Jet-centrifugal pumps that perform only to a 25-foot suction lift are called Shallow Well—those beyond, Deep Well. When the total suction lift is beyond 25 feet, the jet is located at the end of piping in the well, rather than in the pump.

The submersible pump is installed at the end of the piping in the well. Submersibles "push" the water out of the ground. They are generally centrifugal pumps. Submersibles are more efficient than jet-centrifugal pumps so they are almost always used at depths of 100 feet or more.

Reciprocating pumps, working on a piston principle, are still made. There are certain times this type may be preferred, but their use is diminishing rapidly.

Install A Properly Sized Pump

The amount of water you need can be determined by rate of flow (or the capacity) needed at peak water use periods.

Each outlet that may be turned on and left on for awhile will require three gallons per minute. These are outlets such as shower stalls, automatic washers, lawn sprinklers, stock troughs—"continuous use" outlets.

In a one-bathroom house, enough water should be available for two "continuous use" outlets at the same time. This means at least six gallons per minute or almost 400 gallons per hour should be the capacity of the system.

For four to six outlets, your pump should deliver a capacity of 800 to 1,200 gallons per hour; and for seven or more outlets, 1,400 gallons or more per hour.

These are general rules to follow. Check your

specific application with your dealer. Be sure he understands, however, that you want **plenty of water** and **plenty of pressure.**

Be Sure of Continuous Service

A few weeks ago I had a very enjoyable visit with a man involved in Extension Service Agricultural Engineering. We were talking about types of water systems and farm water needs.

All of a sudden the man asked this question, "Do you know the biggest mistake people make when they buy a water system?"

Before I could say anything, he answered his own question this way. "They don't check to be sure they can get quick service on maintenance parts before they buy a pump."

"On a farm," he added, "out of water usually means out of business."

This is true. You wouldn't want to buy an automobile that you couldn't get parts or service for. It's the same with a pump. A water system is a mechanical device. It will wear. But most pumps are easily repairable. So, to get your money's worth, get a pump you can maintain through the years. This pump will cost you less in the long run.

Here, in summary, are the rules to remember when you buy a water system:

1. Make sure your pump will give you plenty of water and pressure;
2. Make sure you get the type and size of pump that will serve you most efficiently;
3. Make sure you can get parts and service on the pump you buy.

Otherwise you may have to wait until the dishes are washed before you can run water in the barn or take a shower. And you wouldn't want to do that!

Not too many years ago, a scene like this could only have been possible in the home of a privileged few.

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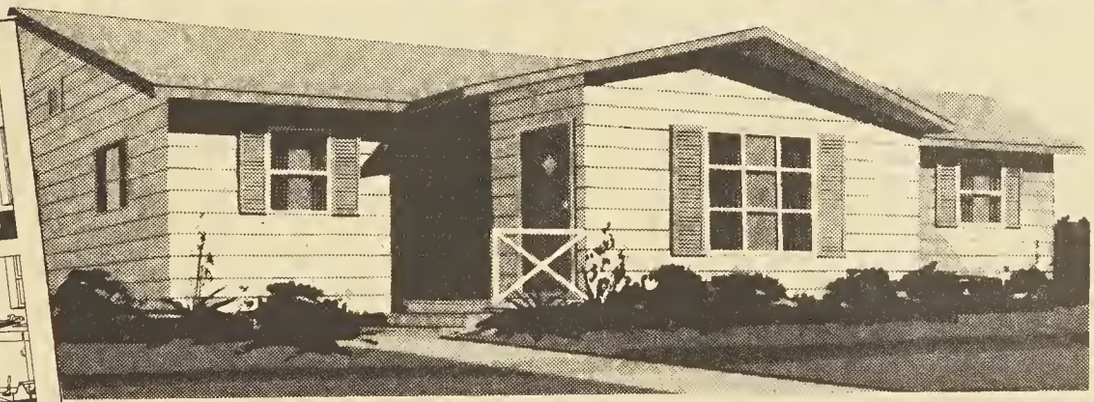

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Teen ROUNDTABLE

Is It All Right to Go on Blind Dates?

"In my opinion, it's all right to go on blind dates. This gives a person a chance to meet new people he might not otherwise meet. Also, blind dates can be lots of fun if the two have something in common. Often you meet some of the nicest people you've ever known on blind dates."

Inez Robinson
Lake Toxaway, N. C.

Inez is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Robinson, members of Haywood EMC. Inez seems to have taken President Kennedy seriously—she lists hiking as her favorite pastime.

"I think it's all right to go on blind dates if they are arranged by a close friend whom you trust and can depend upon. Blind dates should always be planned as double dates."

Verna Hughes
Route 2
Denton, N. C.

Verna is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Hughes. She is 18 and a senior at Farmer High School. Verna enjoys basketball and water skiing. The Hughes family is a member of Davidson EMC.

"The answer to this question depends upon one thing: Who arranged the date for you? If it was a friend or relative whose judgment you can trust, then it's probably permissible. On the other hand, if it is someone you don't know very well or don't particularly trust, the answer is no."

Sharon Wood
Route 1
Chinquapin, N. C.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wood, Sharon is 16 and a junior at East Duplin School. She says the two things she enjoys most are science and art.

"Yes, I think it's okay to go on blind dates if the person who is getting the blind date for you is a close friend and knows your blind date well—by this, I mean the character and interests of the person. A close friend usually knows the kind of person you would enjoy being with."

Kenny Carter
Route 3
Tabor City, N. C.

Kenny says he enjoys reading and all kinds of sports, especially swimming. He is 17 and a senior at Tabor City High School. Kenny's mother, Mrs. Lillie H. Carter, is a member of Brunswick EMC.

Next Question

"Do you think that part-time jobs are good for teenagers?"

The July question was submitted by Helen Holcomb, who will receive a $5 check. Helen lives on Route 1, Hamptonville, and is in the eighth grade at Union Grove School. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holcomb, members of Davie EMC.

If you have a good answer, send to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

You don't need a new house to enjoy the comforts of electric heating. Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Strupe are happy that they chose electric heat—and it was installed in a house that was uilt before 1940.

Prior to September, 1959, the trupes, who live on Rt. 1, Lewisville in the West Bend commun-y, heated their two-story, seven-oom home with wood circulators. was then that they decided they anted central heating. And the ast expensive way of getting the nd of heat they wanted was to istall electric heat. Says Mrs. trupe, "We are happy that we ose electric heat. It's been com-letely satisfactory in every way."

Before the Strupes decided on ectric heat, they contacted elly Hutchens, Electrification dvisor at Surry-Yadkin EMC. He nd a local dealer made an an-ysis of yearly heating costs and layout of the heat installation. he Strupes followed their recom-endations on insulation and the istallation of storm doors and eather-stripped windows.

The total cost of equipment and installation, including wiring and labor, amounted to only $1,250. And the best part is that no repairs or service maintenance have been needed since the installation—and none are likely to be needed. There's almost nothing that can go wrong with the resistance-heating system.

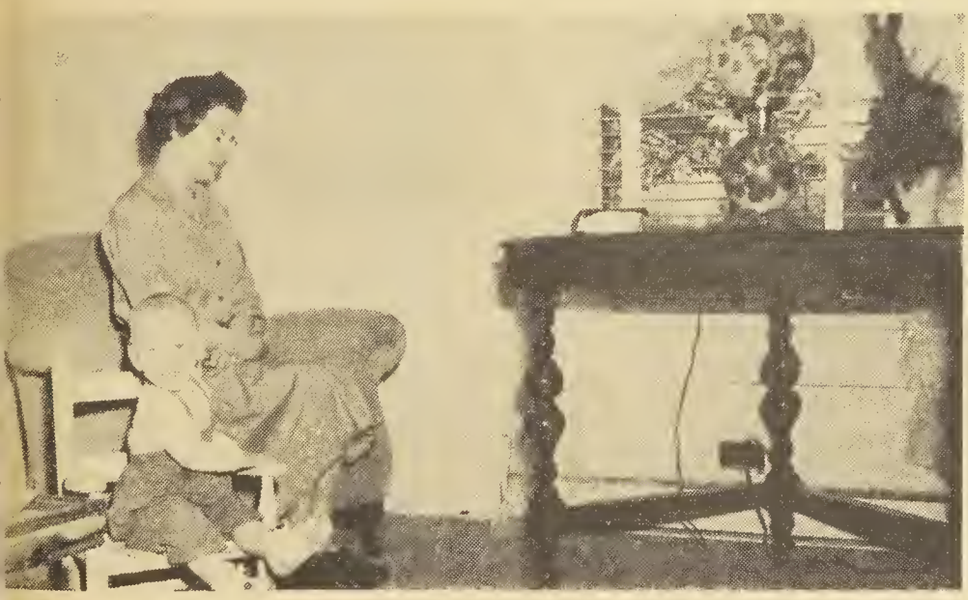
Surry-Yadkin EMC metered the heating equipment separately from the other household equipment. Exclusive of the electric heating costs, the Strupe's bill has averaged $10.10 monthly.

Here is their cost of heating during the 1960-61 heating season:

Month	Cost of Heating
Nov.	$ 8.07
Dec.	17.16
Jan.	23.64
Feb.	20.07
Mar.	9.39

Like most of the electric cooperatives in North Carolina, Surry-Yadkin has rates that make electricity competitive with other heating fuels.

Living in the home with the Strupes is their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Carol Strupe, and a grandson, Eugene. This means that there is a variety of ages to please but they're all happy with the individual room control that electric heat affords.



Mrs. Strupe and grandson Eugene can both enjoy the comforts of electric heat. Eugene finds it comfortable even on the floor where year-old toddlers spend most of their time.

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• ANNUAL MEETING

PIEDMONT ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, June 16 at Hillsboro High School at 1:30 p.m. Will have approximately $750 in FREE prizes.

GOOD BYE TO OFF-AGAIN ON-AGAIN WATER SYSTEMS

NEW GOULDS WATER SYSTEM WON'T WATERLOG . . .
NEVER NEEDS REPRIMING

What's the major cause of water system breakdowns? Waterlogging! This means the pressure tank loses all its air . . . fills up with water. The pump starts and stops all the time, even when little or no water is drawn from the faucets. Motors and switches wear out in a hurry. Goulds Perma-Flow puts an absolute end to this problem! Reason: The famous Goulds jet pump is mounted on a patented Medalist® Perma Pressure tank, which has a floating air seal to keep air and water *separated.* This tank, and its dependability features, is *guaranteed for 5 years.*

What's the most annoying water system problem? The pump that loses its prime! Goulds Perma-Flow ends that annoyance, because Goulds jet pumps *never* lose their prime. Goulds alone has the patented "reprime design," the only true reprime design on the market. Suppose the well water level drops and air gets into the suction line. This pump gets rid of it and starts pumping water as soon as the water level rises again. Even on deep wells! Once primed, a Goulds *stays* primed.

What else? Goulds Perma-Flow is thoroughly corrosion-resistant, inside and out. You get no iron oxide "red water." You *do* get true appliance beauty, in two-tone, stylist-selected blue.

Only your Goulds dealer has Perma-Flow. He offers easy credit terms, too, plus installation know-how and complete service. See him soon!

*Medalist and Perma Pressure are registered trademarks of Metal Coating Corporation.

GOULDS PUMPS
SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

Anti-Duplication

(Continued from page 9)

Meanwhile, hearings are being held by committees of the General Assembly on most aspects of utility legislation now before the body.

Bill Crisp, general counsel for Tarheel Electric, voiced the opposition of electric co-ops to the two sections of the General Statutes Commission at one hearing early this month. He was joined in this opposition by spokesmen for the N. C. State Grange, the N. C. Consumers Committee for Low-Cost Power, and the N. C. Farm Bureau Federation.

Later in the month, power company spokesmen appeared before the joint committee on utilities and called for passage of section 110, which would require utilities commission approval of all generation and transmission facilities.

However, Gwynn Price, chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, pointed out that his agency already had jurisdiction over such matters, and that to give the Utilities Commission veto control over generation plans would deprive the cooperatives of the only bargaining tool they have when they negotiate wholesale power rates with the private companies.

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Double Shot

The GI was competing in a rifle ournament and when his card vas brought to him, it was such a oor performance that he involun-arily remarked to the Captain, vho was scrutinizing it:

"After looking at my card, I eel like shooting myself."

To which the Captain mur-nured, still looking at the card, 'Better take two bullets!"

•

Fleet Of Foot

"Why don't you want to join the avalry?" asked the Recruiting)fficer. "That's a fine branch of ervice."

"No, sir," answered the Recruit. If I have to retreat, I don't want o drag a horse behind me."

HALE!

"There, that ought to make enough room."

"O. K., now no more fudging!"

•

Another Broken Record

A young woman was dialing a ecord store. Her dial finger slip-ed a notch and she got a wrong umber. A man answered, and she sked, "Do you have 'Eyes of Blue' nd 'Heart That's True'?"

"No," said the man, "but I've ot a wife and nine children, in-uding four sets of twins."

"Is that a record?" gasped the stonished young lady.

"Well, ma'am," was the answer, We're not sure, but we think it ."

Exasperation

It was an ordinary home without a maid and seldom a guest. Therefore when Dad appeared with two dinner guests from the office, the young son was eager to help his mother.

When dinner was nearly over, the boy went to the kitchen and proudly carried in the first piece of apple pie, giving it to his father who passed it to a guest.

The boy came in with a second piece of pie and gave it to his father who again gave it to a guest.

This was too much for the boy, who said: "It's no use, Dad. The pieces are all the same size."

•

Unfair Advantage

Two fishermen sitting on a bridge, their lines in the water below, made a bet as to which would catch the first fish. One got a bite and got so excited that he fell off the bridge.

"Oh, well," said the other, "if you're going to dive for them, the bet's off."

Wisecracks

. . . A chance remark is anything that a man manages to say while two women are talking.

. . . He who occupies a place in the sun must expect some blisters.

. . . Insomnia gets most of the blame that conscience deserves.

. . . The children are financially independent when they quit telephoning home collect.

"Moooother, I'd rather do it myself."

N. C. May Lose New River Benefits

NORTH CAROLINA may lose any benefits of development of the New River at Moore's Ferry, Virginia.

In March the Federal Power Commission granted Appalachian Power Company a preliminary permit to study construction of a power dam at the site. Such a dam would impound water in Alleghany County in North Carolina, as well as in Virginia and Tennessee.

At their annual meetings in February, both Tarheel Electric and North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation adopted resolutions affirming support for full multi-purpose Federal development of the New River.

The TEMA resolution pointed out that in the Flood Control Act of 1938, Congress authorized comprehensive development of the Ohio River Basin, of which the New River is a unit. The Army Corps of Engineers has since been studying development of the Moore's Ferry site as a part of its Kanawha Basin Study.

Opposition to the permit granted Appalachian also came from the Department of Interior.

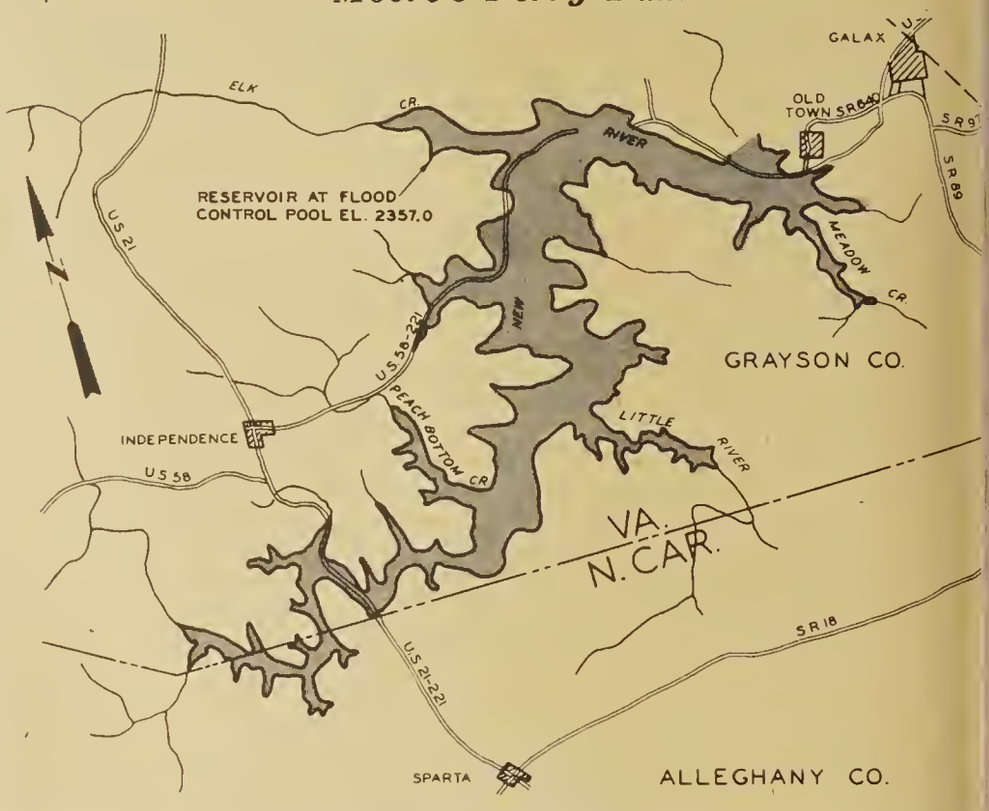
Development by Appalachian would mean that few, if any, benefits will accrue to North Carolina. Rather, most of the power from Moore's Ferry would likely be shipped off to Ohio to "firm up" steam power for Appalachian's parent company, American Electric and Power.

North Carolina's electric co-ops would be "preference" customers for any power from a Federal development at the site.

The Huntington District Engineer, in a public letter covering preliminary data on the Kanawha Basin Comprehensive Study, describes the potential value to our state from full Federal development:

"Large amounts of undevelope water power exist in the Kanawh River Basin. Much of this wate power is capable of economic de velopment, especially in the Ne River watershed. Probably n where else in the eastern Unite States does there exist a rive system having so large a drainag area with so much total fall tha has such a major proportion of i water-power resources undevelo ed."

Moore's Ferry Dam



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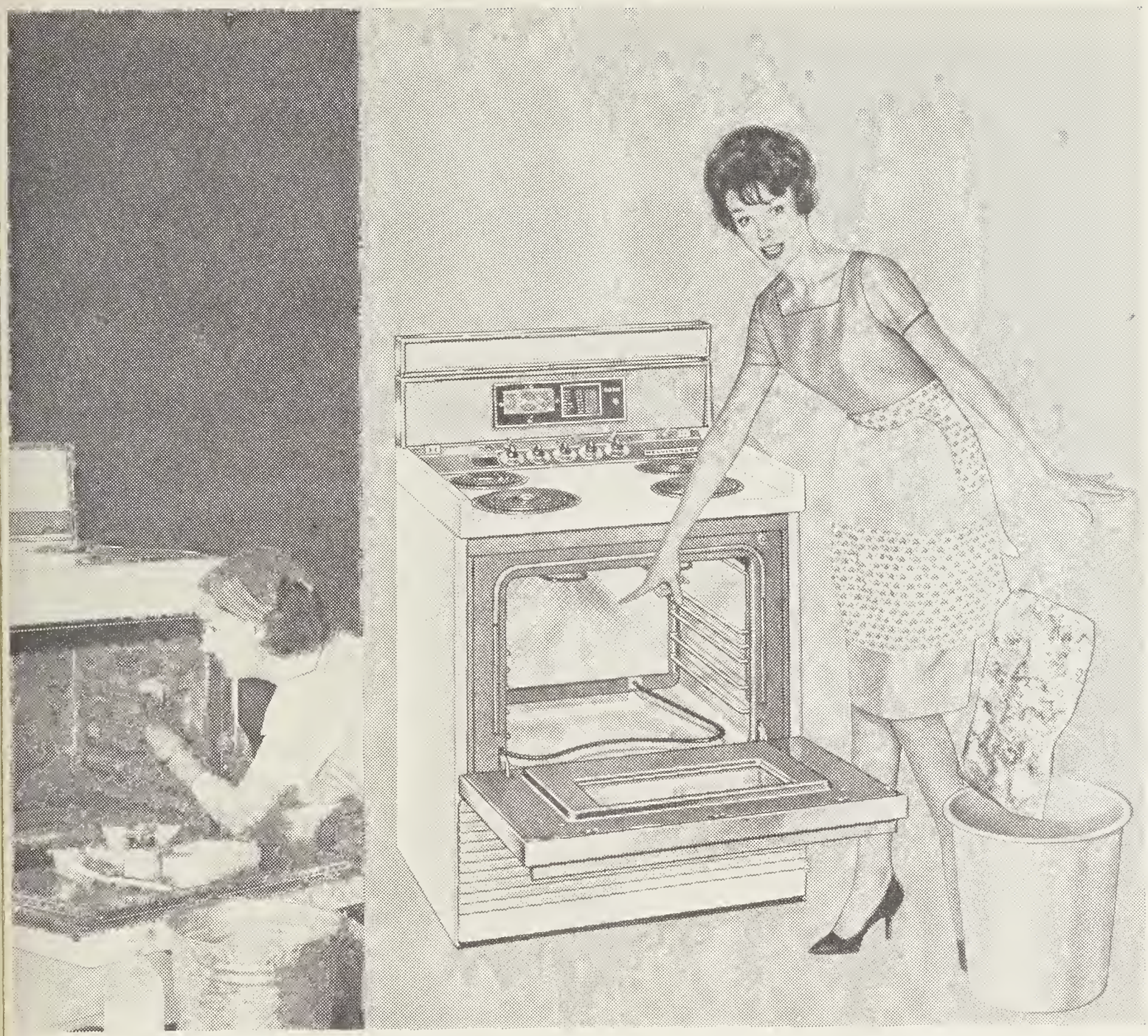

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And these work-saving linings and removable oven door are found on every Kelvinator range—regardless of price—as well as such other high-priced conveniences as an automatic oven light, one-position broiling, infinite heat switches, and a new recessed top for easier stirring, mixing and blending.

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